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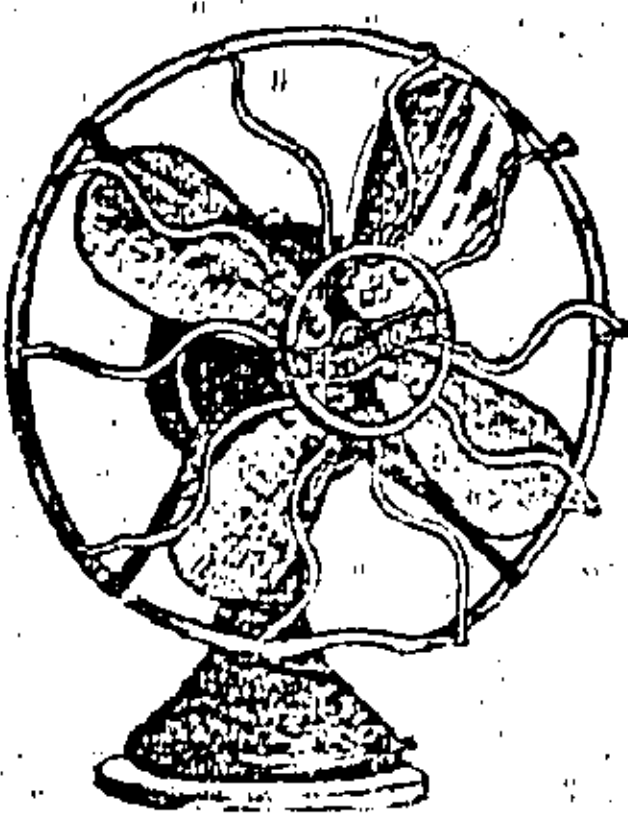
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CANTON AND LI YUAN HUNG. DENOUNCING THE NORTHERN SLECTION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

ONE OF CHINA'S POLITICAL
CRIMINALS.

The Canton Times reports that at a meeting of the National Assembly held on the 8th inst. in Canton, it was unanimously resolved that the crime committed by ex-President Li Yuan-hung should be published. The Parliament has addressed an official statement to the President requesting the Chief Executive to issue a manifesto denouncing Li Yuan-hung.

A circular telegram stating the crimes of Li Yuan-hung has also been issued by the National Assembly. A translation follows: Since the inauguration of the Republic eleven years ago internal disturbance has been rife. The country has been in a very disorderly condition since the Sixth Year of the Republic. If the past situation is reviewed, it can be readily seen that Li Yuan-hung must bear the responsibility for the internal trouble after the Sixth Year. Parliament represents the citizens and is the root of the nation. After Parliament was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai, Yuan's coronation followed. After it was again dissolved by Li Yuan-hung, the coronation of the Boy Emperor followed in the country. These two men, Yuan and Li, had both dissolved Parliament: Both of them should be held responsible for the trouble created therefrom. Yuan Shih-kai died having been punished by Heaven; Li Yuan-hung has escaped punishment so far for the crime he had committed. Li Yuan-hung, on the 12th of June in the Sixth Year, issued the mandate ordering the dissolution of Parliament. Politicians and militarists have exercised their powers according to their own will. If Li Yuan-hung is not, who is responsible for this crime?

The President is the chief executive of the Government. He should be ready to die for the welfare of the country and should not violate the Constitution of the country for the sake of saving his own life. After cutting Chang Hsun, the powerful war lord, to Peking with the view to safeguard his office, Li was confined by Chang and compelled to resign from the Presidency. Being exalted to so honorable a position, Li should have sacrificed even life in order to do his duty. Instead of showing a brave front at a critical moment, Li sacrificed his duty for the sake of saving his life, and signed the mandate turning over the Republic to the Manchukuo. If Li Yuan-hung, is not, who is responsible for this crime?

Judging from the above, Li Yuan-hung is one of the criminals of the country. Unless his crimes are pardoned, the National Law will always be against him. Being a criminal, Li Yuan-hung has lost his privilege of being a President. In reality, Li had resigned from the presidency and cannot now conquire his office unless legally re-elected. A few members of the Parliament and certain militarists in the North are trying to retain Li Yuan-hung in the presidency. Such secret action will never be confirmed by this legal Parliament of the Republic and such bogus President will never be recognized by this Parliament. The citizens of the country and all treaty powers are requested to acknowledge the crimes of Li Yuan-hung.

A PERSONAL APPEAL TO LI YUAN-HUNG.

Mr. Quo Tai-ehi, who is now the Administrative Secretary of the Province of Kwangtung, has wired an important message to Ex-President Li Yuan-hung. The latter is now the object of a sinister intrigue in the North says a statement published in the Canton Times. The Chihli section of the Northern militarists want him as a stop-gap President. As a provincial official, Mr. Quo ranks next to Governor Wu Ting-fung. He is also an important member of the President's Office. As Li Yuan-hung's Private Secretary, he played a historic part in the memorable struggle which centred on the dissolution of Parliament in 1917. When ex-President Li finally decided to violate the Constitution by illegally dissolving Parliament, Mr. Quo resigned office and addressed a striking letter of protest to his Chief. The significance of Mr. Quo's present telegram lies in the fact that he is believed to define the general attitude of the South-West vis-a-vis Li Yuan-hung. The following is an English translation of the telegram:—

There are persistent reports that the Chihli militarists are trying to secure your reinstatement as President. Were your reinstatement beneficial to the country, I should pray for it and no word of dissent would be heard. Carefully considered, however, your reinstatement would be far from being beneficial to the country. It would be positively harmful, and it would be even harmful to yourself. Knowing your qualities of heart and disinterested patriotism to be such as to make your easy prey to deception by others and having regard to my personal relations with you, I dare not remain silent on a question so fraught with danger. I therefore crave your attention.

At the time of the Coup d'etat in 1917, you deliberately vacated office. And you were succeeded by Feng Kuo-chang who served out your unexpired term as Acting President. The facts are indisputable, leaving no doubt whatever that your reinstatement would lack any legal basis.

And not only would your position be legally untenable but your acceptance of office would be gravely inexpedient. It is clear that Chihli militarists are advocating your reinstatement in order to play you off against the South-West, which has been the champion and bulwark of the Constitutional movement during the past five years, besides being your political friend and ally since the establishment of the Republic.

"LI" CLOSER HIS DOORS.

When the 1917 trouble occurred the present President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Admiral Cheng Pih-kuang, then Minister of Navy, raised the Constitutional standard at Shanghai, and they dispatched two cruisers to escort you to the South. Their sincerity and purpose was made manifest to the whole Nation. Again, during the regime of the Generalissimo and of the Directorate at Canton, ceaseless efforts were made to persuade you to leave your retirement, more especially at certain critical periods. I personally visited you in Tientsin several times and my pleadings with you must be still "ringing in your ear." But you steadfastly refused to move and "closed your doors," with the result that the people lost all hopes in you.

PRESIDENT SUN'S TRUST.

Unable to watch Hsu Shih-chang usurping and abusing the powers of government without making an effort to "save the situation," Parliament in Extraordinary Session finally elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President and charged him with the task of upholding the Constitution and putting an end to internal strife. In pursuance of this trust, Dr. Sun is even now leading his armies northward to punish the traitors to the Republic. This is a work that you should have undertaken. You gave not. It has fallen on Dr. Sun who has shouldered it all with singular determination and steadfastness.

Since you refused to assume any responsibility at first, it behoves you carefully to consider the question of coming out at present. Principle and propriety as well as the facts of the case all demand this of you.

A DANGEROUS VIEW AND A DILEMMA.

Inasmuch as you turned a deaf ear to the repeated requests and pleadings of the Constitutional South-West to come out from your retirement, how can you now come out at the invitation of the law-breaking Chihli militarists? You can only do so if you consider that the Constitutionalists have been wrong and militarists have been right in the struggle of the past five years. This, surely, would be a dangerous view.

By advocating your reinstatement, the Chihli militarists with the Constitutional South-West. If you come out with their support, what will you do if they insist on their policy of military conquest against the South-West? If you agree with this policy, you will be but another Feng Kuo-chang or Hsu Shih-chang. If you dissent, how will you reconcile yourself with your militarist supporters?

A WARNING TO LI YUAN-HUNG.

It is to be borne in mind that Parliament has been twice crushed by the iron heel of the militarists. If you return to power through the reconversion of Parliament, do you imagine yourself strong enough to be a guarantee of its security? And if you should suffer yourself to be made a "buffer" against the Constitutional South-West, what further guarantee of security would you have for your own position? Those who can make kings, can also unmake them. Errors committed once must not be repeated. My respect and esteem for you move me to address these unpleasant words even as I spoke to you frankly and without reserve, against the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1917.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE. LORD LEE'S TRIBUTE TO JAPAN.

Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address to members of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Victoria on May 10th, spoke highly of the achievements of the Washington Conference, which, he said, had exceeded expectation. "The reality had surpassed expectation." Respecting the spirit displayed by Japan throughout the negotiations, Lord Lee spoke in high terms. Her representatives showed a spirit of high statesmanship and a willing sacrifice in the interests of peace. He continued:—

"I cannot too strongly deprecate any attempts to revive the old misunderstanding and suspicion. I think they are unworthy. I feel sure they are unfounded, and I am convinced, after months of constant, daily contact with the statesmen of Japan, that they not only played straight at Washington, but that they intend to play straight in the future, and honourably to observe all the engagements there entered into, not only in the letter, but in the spirit also." (Cheers)

"While the Versailles Treaty endeavoured to safeguard the peace of the world generally, it did not do so in regard to the Pacific in particular, largely owing to Shantung. That was a matter that did not specially excite the interest of Europeans, but it had become a question of colossal magnitude in America. Fortunately, it was settled by the Conference in consequence of, and in conjunction with, the Four-Power Pact and the Naval Treaty, and he did not think it was an exaggeration to say that as a result the chances of war in the Pacific had been reduced to a minimum. For China, also the Nine-Power Treaty stood for what Mr. Hay had essayed in 1900, and it gave China a chance to recover herself."

The recent trouble in Mexico, remarks the N.O. Daily News, has stirred Cantonese communities throughout the country deeply. The Cantonese of Shanghai have telegraphed to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Southern Minister of Foreign Affairs, assuring him of support in whatever line of action he may deem needful, while in Canton itself the Citizens' Association has approached him with concrete proposals. They are asking him to demand \$100,000 each life lost as a result of shooting and \$15,000 for each person wounded. They further demand that the Governor of Mexico should make a public apology to the Canton Government and promise to suppress gambling and opium for ever in Mexico.

CANADA AND ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION. RESOLUTION FOR EFFECTIVE RESTRICTION.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Stewart, as Minister of Immigration, the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa on May 9th, by a majority of 94 votes (130 to 36) amended the resolution before the House for the "exclusion" of Oriental immigration, and substituted "effective restriction" for "exclusion." The original motion of Mr. McQuarrie (British Columbia Conservative) was for the total exclusion of Orientals.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, held that the use of the word "exclusion" would embarrass the Government in negotiations with Japan and China. He pointed out that Canada had already opened negotiations with China for the restriction of Chinese immigration by means of Canada controlling passport regulations.

In the course of an eight hours' debate, Mr. Meighen, supporting the McQuarrie resolution, spoke strongly for exclusion. He pointed out that in British Columbia last year there was one Japanese birth in every eighteen in the Province, and contended that this revealed that the existing agreement with the Government of Japan was not meeting the situation, so far as the desire of the population to keep the Province white was concerned. Effective exclusion was the only remedy, and he believed that this could be done without giving offence to Japan, to whom and to Government he paid a high tribute. It was not a question, he said, of considering the Japanese inferior people, but simply of the desire of Canadians to keep their country free from a race which could not assimilate with their own.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, who in 1905 represented Canada at the International Conference at Shanghai, strongly urged that the subject be approached in a spirit of good will and in the light of their responsibility, not only as citizens of Canada, but to all parts of the Empire and of their obligations to other countries of the world. The Prime Minister contended that they should help forward rather than retard the new movement of good will between the nations. Alluding to the existing agreement with Japan to restrict immigration to Canada, he said: "I think the Japanese Government have been wholly honourable in the manner in which they have carried out the terms of that agreement, and I don't think, unless we are very sure of our ground, that we should be helping to set this question by putting wrong motives to the Government of a country, which has long been our Ally and has rendered our country a vast service in the last few years. We shall gain more in the long run by recognizing the difficulties and endeavours of other Governments to deal with these very problems. The question is not an easy one for the Japanese Government. They have problems as well as ourselves, and I believe an effective solution can only be brought about by the Governments working together."

Mr. Mackenzie King also laid stress on the growing trade in the Orient, and the inadvisability of taking any steps to interfere with its development.

A STRANGE STORY:

WHAT WAS SEEN IN A BOWL OF WATER.
MUCH INFORMATION FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Somebody in this town (Shanghai) who had his pocketbook containing some \$400, stolen about the time of the last Shanghai race meeting, has parted with a further \$10, not, but he declares himself to be fully satisfied over the loss of the latter amount on account of having been shown a remarkable performance of hypnotism, witchery or whatever one may choose to call it, on the part of a female gipsy. When he discovered the loss of his pocketbook, the victim caused an advertisement to be inserted in a local contemporary but all to no avail.

One day last week, when recounting the story of the loss to a Chinese friend, the latter undertook to discover the identity of the person who took the money. Towards this end the services of a gipsy were requisitioned.

With an intelligence worthy of her profession, the woman asked for \$10 cash down, big money, and, if not inconvenient, in a foreign bank note please!

When the money had changed hands, everybody gave a sigh and sat around a small table.

An attendant produced a basin, not quite half-filled with water, and the woman began to chant some sort of a prayer. In about three minutes she had become as pale as a ghost.

"Look!" she commanded. "Look! There's the person who picked your pocket!"

Our friend looked, and, surely enough, he saw himself in a tram with a fair lady next to him. The woman who was hanging to a strap, like himself, kept pushing him, and the next thing he saw was that while she was looking in the other direction, she lifted the pocket book from his pocket. It was at this stage that the victim remembered that there was a woman next to him in the tram which he was returning home in, and, what was more, he was particularly struck by her beauty.

The gipsy applied a piece of paper to the surface of the water in the basin and, behold, a picture of the woman was impressed on paper. The victim rushed home with the paper to show it to his wife, who corroborates the story, but the next day the paper was an absolute blank!

Here is a subject for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle or Sir Oliver Lodge. The sceptic will say that the whole thing was hypnotism, pure and simple, but this is the first time we have heard of a print of a mental picture being taken!—Shanghai Mercury.

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Yokohama		

OFFICE OF COAST & RIVER SURVEY.

THE WATER SHORTAGE. WASTAGE CASES IN COURT.

In connection with the water shortage now being experienced in Kowloon, a number of Chinese were charged at the Magistracy with wasting water and with interfering with the fire hydrants or the street fountains.

SCRAMBLING FOR WATER.

A man from Hungsham was charged with removing the iron top of the street fountain, apparently for the purpose of extracting water.

He told Mr. Hamilton that the top was already loose when he arrived there to draw water.

A Police Sergeant said that there was a proper scramble round the fountain for the water. A constable saw the defendant remove the top of the fountain.

The case was adjourned for further investigation in conjunction with the water control authorities.

SEARCHING FOR WATER AT MIDNIGHT.

In another case, Lande-Sergeant Brand told the Magistrate that he saw the defendant, who was apparently a scavenger, at midnight on his hands and knees in the middle of Berkeley Street, letting the water out of a fire hydrant. The water was running down the road in a stream.

The defendant: I gave the ball a touch, but there was no water.

Mr. Hamilton: I propose to fine you \$10. The present time is not the time to waste water.

DID NOT WANT TO DIE OF THIRST.

Another case of interfering with a fire hydrant in the Sham Shui Po district came before Mr. Lindsell for hearing. A man and a woman were the defendants. They said they were short of water and went there to get it as they did not want to die of thirst.

A Chinese constable, who witnessed the incident, said that a crowd had collected round the fire hydrant. The iron cover had been removed and some of the crowd were drawing water from the pipe. The two defendants carried poles and with these it would be easy to press down the ball in order to let the water out.

Sergeant Greig said that the Captain Superintendent had issued strict orders that a sharp look-out was to be maintained for people interfering with hydrants.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that arrangements had been made for the issuing of water at certain hours of the day. If the water is wasted, added the Magistrate, there will be no water at all.

A nominal fine of \$2 was imposed.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR-BUSES.

HOUSE-BOY SHIES STONE AT A DRIVER.

A Kowloon house-boy, who was left behind by one of the motor-buses, expressed his displeasure by throwing a stone at the driver of the bus. For this he was fined \$5 by Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy on Saturday.

Inspector Willis said the defendant was riding in one of the buses when his hat blew off. He jumped out to recover it. Another bus approached and the defendant signalled it to stop. The driver refused, as the bus was full. The house-boy lost his temper and threw a stone which just missed the driver's head. Had the stone found its mark it might have been the cause of a serious accident.

LOOKING FOR A FRIEND. OLD EXCUSE FOR THIEVING FROM A SHIP.

An unemployed seaman was charged before Commissioner Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court on Saturday, with being aboard the *Takaka Maru* without permission. It was alleged that, with the assistance of two other men, defendant entered the third engineer's cabin through the porthole. Finding a cash-box, containing 70 yen, to his confederates, he walked out through the door. He was arrested by the fourth engineer and a quartermaster, who happened to see the incident. The other two men made their escape. Defendant, who told the Marine Magistrate that he was looking for a friend, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, on Saturday morning, with being in possession of a revolver and two rounds of ammunition. The contraband was found in a basket the defendant was carrying. The man's excuse was that the basket had been left in this case by a friend. A sentence of 12 months' imprisonment was ordered.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

THREE FIRES AT EUROPEANS.

The readiness with which local thieves use revolvers was illustrated once more on Friday night, when Mrs. Blake, proprietress of the Wyndham Hotel, was robbed and Europeans who pursued the thief were fired upon. The electric light failed for a little while that evening and the thief took advantage of the darkness to snatch Mrs. Blake's handbag just after she left the hotel and was walking down Wyndham Street. The man ran up Wyndham Street and Mrs. Blake's cries attracted the attention of some of the hotel residents, who gave chase. Unfortunately, the thief had already passed the hotel entrance and he turned by the Dairy Farm Depot into Lehouche Street.

Capt. Knwright, Mr. John Cameron and Mr. R. G. Woodhead were amongst those who pursued the man. Near the Carlton Hotel the runaway began firing a revolver. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Woodhead both had narrow escapes from being shot. A moment later there was an incident which had its humorous aspect. A local Pressman, staying at the Carlton Hotel, hearing the shots, came to Mr. Woodhead, whom he knew, to see if there was a story in this. Mr. Woodhead was too busy running or he might have replied, "Yes, you nearly had to write my obituary notice."

One of the pursuers had a firearm of some kind but he could not bring it to bear upon the man before the latter escaped into Queen's Road. In the opinion of some of the pursuers the chair coolies at the four of Lehouche Street deliberately impeded those who were chasing the thief.

The wanted man is described as of good appearance, well dressed and apparently about 19 years of age.

SPORT.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

A Division.

C.R.C. v. M.B.K.

Playing at home, on Saturday, Indian Recreation Club defeated Musli Bussan Knishpa by 70 games to 20. Scores:—

A. A. and S. A. Rungjahn lost to Kerenari and Yamazaki, 5-6; beat Uotora and Yamada, 6-5; beat Edo and Saka, 10-1.

S. H. and S. D. Ismail beat Kerenari and Yamazaki, 7-4; lost to Uotora and Yamada, 3-4; beat Edo and Saka, 5-2.

O. and A. M. Rungjahn beat Kerenari and Yamazaki, 10-1; beat Uotora and Yamada, 11-0; beat Edo and Saka, 10-1.

B Division.

C.R.C. v. K.C.C.

The result of the league match played between C.R.C. and K.C.C. on the latter's ground on Saturday, the 10th inst., was that the C.R.C. won by 52 games to 17 games:—

Yew Man Tann and Lau Man Ching beat Bauseherd and Kren, 6-5; lost to Albenson and Brown, 5-6; beat Mason and Jack, 7-1.

Kwok Po Kun and Ho Wai Hing lost to Bauseherd and Kren, 5-6; lost to Albenson and Brown, 5-6; beat Mason and Jack, 4-7.

ICHANG RATE WAR.

TLS. 30 FREIGHT DOWN TO TLS. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Ichang writing on May 31st, said:—

The Ichang-Chungking service was resumed six weeks ago, and there are now no fewer than 14 steamers engaged in general trade, besides two belonging to the oil companies. Owing to the large number of steamers running, a rate war is in progress.

One of the principal lines of cargo is cotton yarn, and freight charges used to be as much as TLS. 30 or TLS. 35 per bale, but to-day steamers are offering to carry it at TLS. 4. Last year and even at the beginning of this season the rates for Chinese passengers were \$50 first class, \$60 second class and \$50 third class, but these have now been reduced to \$30, \$20 and \$10 respectively.

The time when a steamer could pay for itself in one or two seasons seems to have departed and it is hoped as a result that there will be a change for the better in the cost of living of residents in the Far West of China.

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

LEFT FOR HOME YESTERDAY.

H.E. the Governor of Macao (Senor Correa da Silva), accompanied by his wife and four children, sailed for Home yesterday afternoon by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Angers*. Since Thursday Senor Correa da Silva has been the guest of H.E. the Governor of Hongkong.

It will be remembered that the Governor of Macao arrived in the Colony about a fortnight ago with the intention of leaving for home by the P. & O. s.s. *Dongoli* but returned to Macao on receipt of the news of the recent rioting.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—There has been practically nothing doing during the interval. Apart from a sale of dyed pongees no transactions are reported. Manchester is closed for the usual Whitnash holidays.

Cotton Yarn.—Since our last advice a fair volume of business has been transacted, and prices have receded further, but latterly owing to the decline in exchange values have firmed up \$2 to \$3 per bale. Deliveries have been fairly good. Quotations are:—No. 10s, \$153 to \$180; No. 12s, \$164 to \$184; No. 16s, \$192 to \$220; No. 20s, \$195 to \$220. Arrivals 4,700. Shipments 430. Sales 5,000 bales. Unsold stock 11,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

Woolens.—No change.

Raw Cottons.—Market bare of stocks. Nominal quotations, Indian descriptions at \$25 to \$30, Chinese Staple \$34 to \$42 per picul.

Metals.—Nothing to report. Business is at a standstill.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 1,400,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, \$3.70 per sack; American Straight, \$2.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$2.75 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$2.65 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$2.80 per sack. Sugar.—Market active and advancing.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for February, 1932, shows a total revenue (exclusive of land sales) of \$1,121,031 as compared with \$1,079,929 for the corresponding month of last year. During February this year "premium" on new houses brought in \$92,736 in addition to the total mentioned above.

The expenditure amounted to \$941,311 as compared with \$1,057,069 the previous February.

HAWKERS' EXCUSES.

A hawker told Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, that he had only been ten days in the Colony. He then added: "I have heard people say you must avoid the police here. You must run away from them."

The Magistrate tried to create a different impression on the man's mind by saying: "If you are going to live in Hongkong you will learn that the only people who have to avoid the police are the evil doers."

The man, who was charged with hawking without a licence, was fined \$4.

Another hawker who was charged with a similar offence said that he was only a *faki*.

Mr. Hamilton: Well I hope your master will pay the fine. \$4 or seven days.

A semi-official statement has been published in a Chinese paper in Peking that the British, American, Japanese and other Foreign Governments have agreed, on account of the existing political instability in China, to postpone for a year the despatch of an International Commission to China for the investigation of the Chinese judicial system in connection with the proposed abrogation of extraterritoriality in China. The Government has entrusted the work of "the Legal Rights Recovery Association" entirely to Dr. Wong Chung-hui, who was one of the three plenipotentiary delegates to Washington, so that within the period of one year, all the Chinese laws will be translated into the English and French languages for the information of the foreign investigators who will be accompanied by government officials on their tours in the provinces.

THE WAR IN KIANGSI.

CAPTURE OF KANCHOW BY NORTHERN EXPEDITION ARMY.

The *Canton Times* reports:—

Kanchow, a stronghold in southern Kiangsi, has been captured by the Northern Expedition armies according to latest telegram received from the Shukwan Headquarters by the Min Chi News Agency. The troops under General Hsu Sung-chi captured the city on the 5th after fighting some serious battles. General Hsu Sung-chi entered Kanchow city on the morning of the 6th, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens there.

SERIOUS FIGHTING.

Before Kanchow was captured by our army, very serious battles had taken place near the city for sometime, according to earlier telegrams received from the Kiangsi front. The right wing of our army had already started an attack on the city several days ago. The attack was afterwards aided by the Central Force, which was commanded by General Li Lieh-chun. Since the 2nd inst., there had been three days' and three nights' continuous fighting. A detachment of our right wing got into the city on the 2nd, but we immediately withdrew outside the southern gate of the city. On the morning of the 5th, General Hsu Sung-chi arrived at the fighting line near Kanchow from Sienfeng. In the latter part of the day the northern soldiers in Kanchow fled and our army triumphantly entered the city.

A STRONGHOLD.

Kanchow is the second stronghold after Taiyung. The main force of the northern soldiers were stationed in Kanchow and the Headquarters of the Southern Kiangsi Garrison Commissioner (the commander of troops in southern Kiangsi) were established in the city. With Taiyung and Kanchow lost, the military machine in southern Kiangsi is completely collapsed. It is reported Kanchow is totally in the hands of our troops. The troops under General Li Lieh-chun and Hsu Sung-chi will soon leave Kanchow for Nanchang.

NORTHERN REINFORCEMENTS FOR KIANGSI.

The following news agency messages were sent from Peking at the beginning of the month:—

General Chen Kwang-yuan, Tachun of Kiangsi, reports the repulse of the attacks of the Cantonese troops along the Kiangsi-Kwangtung borders by the Northern troops; but as both General Li Lieh-chun and General Hsu Chung-tzu with their forces were still in the vicinity of Nanchang and the former claimed that he will take Kanchow within one month, Chen Kwang-yuan earnestly requested that reinforcements be despatched to Kiangsi by the Peking Government without delay, as present strength of the Kiangsi army was merely sufficient for defensive purposes within the province. Further, General Chen asked for immediate remittance of one million dollars by the Ministry of Finance to meet urgent military expenses. The Government referred the telegrams to General Wu Pei-fu and Mr. Tung Kang for attention.

LATER.

"By orders of General Wu Pei-fu, the Christian General Feng Yu-shiang, is sending the Yichun troops, under the command of General Chang Teh-shen, to Kiangsi to reinforce the Northern forces there for opposing the so-called anti-north expedition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. General Chang Teh-shen is now at Kweichow and he has about ten thousand Yichun troops under his command. The Yichun is the oldest army corps in North China and was formerly commanded by the late old General Chiang Kwei-ti, who died in Peking a couple of months ago after his removal from the Tartar-Generalship of Jehol by force of Chang Tso-lin. The troops are proceeding to the Yangtze Valley via Hankow but many officers have already left for Kiangsi by way of the Lung-Hai Railway. The other commander of the Yichun troops in Honan was General Pao Teh-chun, who took part in Chao Tih's campaign against General Wu Pei-fu, and he was therefore arrested by General Feng Yu-shiang at Chenchow and shot there about three weeks ago as a traitor to the cause of the Chihli army against the Fengtien army. The departure of the Yichun troops for Kiangsi is welcomed by the Honan people on the ground that in this way they get rid of over ten thousand dangerous soldiers from their midst."

A FEW SPECIAL VALUES IN MEN'S WEAR.

A HEAVY BROWN BOOT SUITABLE
FOR SHOOTING OR WALKING ... 15.00 PAIR.

SMART ENGLISH WALKING SHOES
IN VARIOUS SHAPES, BLACK OR
BROWN ... 17.50 PAIR.

AERTEX UNDERWEAR, ALL SIZES.
VEST OR DRAWERS ... 3.25 A GARMENT.

B. V. D. UNDERWEAR, ALL SIZES.
VEST OR DRAWERS ... 1.75 A GARMENT.

BLACK OR COLOURED CASHMERE
SOCKS, ALL SIZES ... 1.50 PAIR.

A FINE QUALITY AERTEX DAY-
SHIRT ... 6.00 TENNIS SHIRT ... 6.50

SMART STRIPED TUNIC SHIRTS.
ALL SIZES ... 3.50

ZAMBRENE DOUBLE TRIPLE PROOF
RAINCOATS, ALL SIZES ... 45.00

FOX'S UMBRELLAS, WITH A FINE
QUALITY UNION COVER, NATURAL
STICKS ... 8.50

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TEL 1741.

HONGKONG.

PIANOS FOR HIRE

FROM \$12.00 PER MONTH

AT

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED.

SMART MILLINERY

FOR

LADIES and CHILDREN

ALSO

GOWNS FROM PARIS.

COTTON VOILES IN A BEAUTIFUL
RANGE OF COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

WICHERT'S White Footwear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY

THOSE interested in the formation of a St. David's Society in Hongkong are kindly requested to note that it is proposed to hold a meeting to discuss the preliminary details in Messrs. HANNEY WICKING & CO.'S Offices, Prince's Building, 1st Floor, at 6-12 P.M. on the 21st June. Ladies are invited to attend. [112]

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers and Leatherworkers to H.M. Dockyard. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Constructor, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, not later than Noon, Wednesday, the 21st inst. J. J. KING SAITER, Chief Constructor. [112]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, the Supply of Water to a portion of the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS West of Eastern Street will be controlled by bringing the RIDER MAINS into operation and that Water will be turned on to each RIDER MAIN daily for Two Consecutive Hours. Information as to the Hours of Supply to any Particular Property may be obtained on application at the Office of the Water Authority, or at the Tung Wah Hospital. T. L. PERKINS, Water Authority. Public Works Department, Hongkong, 9th June, 1922. [112]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENSTIN.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications from thoroughly qualified Engineers for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Previous practical experience in the running of a Water Works is absolutely essential. Preference will be given to candidates who have had a mechanical training. The commencing salary offered is £100 per month and a three years' agreement will be given to the successful applicant. Applications should state age, nationality, and be accompanied with copies of testimonials, and be forwarded to the undersigned in time to arrive in Tientsin not later than July 5th, 1922. By Order, J. R. LYNES, Secretary. Council Room, Tientsin, June 1st, 1922. [111]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSERS. LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions from the Executor of the late Sir ELIAS KADOOKA to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m. Subject to RESERVE PRICE, the following valuable leasehold properties:

- Lot 1.—Rural Building Lot No. 172 a building at Repulse Bay.
- Lot 2.—Subsection 3 of Section B of Inland Lot No. 1216 and No. 11, Babinington Path situate thereon.
- Lot 3.—Subsection 3 of Section B of Inland Lot No. 1216 and No. 13, Babinington Path situate thereon.
- Lot 4.—The Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 1216 and No. 46 Robinson Road situate thereon.
- Lot 5.—Inland Lot No. 2132 and No. 11, Broadwood Road situate thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from: Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Executor or from Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1922. [109]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE.

Gruyere	...	\$1.10 per lb.
American Cheddar	...	85 "
Swiss	...	85 "
Edam (Full Cream)	...	3.25 " Ball.
Colomander (Own make)	...	40 " Pat.
Pecorino	...	40 " Jar.

MADE DAILY AND READY FOR THE TABLE. Preserved Beef ... \$.80 per lb. Bacon60 " Pork Pies ... 25 & 50 each. Cured Ham ... \$1.40 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from APRIL 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:—Government Notifications. Municipal Notifications. Official Notifications. Legal Notices. Company Notifications. Association, Club and Society Notices. This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements. HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEMODOCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th June. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th June, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1113]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. A. JOHARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1117]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"CYCLOPS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th June. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th June, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1112]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA, LISBON AND MANILA.

THE Steamer

"OLDEKERK" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th June, 1922, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th June, 1922, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents. Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1115]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1920), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes ABC, QV, RF, RU, RW, SO.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED in Mercantile Office. Englishman preferred. Apply stating age and experience to Box S.S., c/o Daily Press Office. [116]

WANTED.—A Godown or a Detached Portion of it. East or West point opposite Sea, on a two to three years' lease. S.R., c/o Daily Press Office. [165]

RUSSIA HAS A FUTURE.—Therefore be Ready. An Ex-Serviceman out of work will teach Russian or French at moderate fees. Please Reply Box S.Q., c/o Daily Press Office. [163]

TO LET.—175, Peak; fully furnished, from 1st July for nine months, moderate terms, or will sell. Phone 2740 for appointment to view and particulars. [164]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office. [164]

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings—Apply HARRY WICKING & CO.

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wanchai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPASS ROPE DEPARTMENT of Banque de L'Indo-Chine. [1108]

TO LET.

From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandahs to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 780 c/o Daily Press Office. [1750]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [485]

TO LET.

NOS. 35 and 37 WYNDHAM STREET. TWO STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSES. Each containing 4 Big Rooms with Bathrooms, Kitchens and Servants' Quarters. Suitable for Offices or Private residences. Rent reasonable. Apply to: COMPASS ROPE DEPARTMENT, Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. [1107]

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.
- (2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K.V. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with belt of board held rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders c/o Daily Press Office 940

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JOHN SANDERSON"

FROM BOMBAY

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, and stored there at their risk. Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th June, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. GEO. GRIMBLE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, June 9th, 1922. [1119]

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 52, Queen's Road Central.—Adv. [101]

INTIMATION

JUST RECEIVED.

H. D. FOSS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN

CHOCOLATES.

"As you like it,"

"Quality Folks,"

"IDEAL,"

"TRU VALUE."

All in excellent condition.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

BIRTHS.

BRENETTA.—At Shanghai, on June 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. BRENETTA, a son.

THOMPSON.—At Shanghai, on June 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. THOMPSON, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1922.

MILITARISM IN JAPAN.

THERE are signs of an awakening consciousness in Japan in regard to the evils of militarism. Hitherto it has been difficult to persuade the Japanese that the military spirit in the country is innate—the result of long years of rule by warring chiefs disputing for supreme power and using the person of the God-Emperor as their pawn. The excuse for Japan's militarism was found in pressure from outside, the outcome of that mimicry which biologists have shown to exist in all forms of life as a means to ward off danger. The three hundred years of peace prior to the advent of the foreigner were solemnly produced as evidence of this, quite forgetful of hundreds of years of war that had preceded them and also of the fact that three hundred years' peace was only secured at the sacrifice of personal liberty under the pressure of a feudal system exceptionally severe in its exactions. The formula that Japan was forced into militarism by the foreign Powers was handed from one to another, and by dint of constant repetition came to be believed with a belief that defied arguments, since, with the exception of punishment for outrages committed by local chieftains, Japan passed from the feudal stage, when she would have been an easy prey to any aggressive Power, without any interference from abroad. There was never any indication of the usurpation of Japanese territory which would have warranted extensive preparations for defence, but there certainly was a danger

that the chiefs who had again set the Emperor in the position of supreme power would quarrel over the rights they arrogated for themselves. The Satsuma rebellion, where one of the chiefs withdrew from the conquering group and endeavoured to establish a domination of his own for reasons which are still not very clear, was proof of this, and the threatened forces which were all the Emperor had at his disposal, pointed to the necessity of a standing army to maintain the Imperial power and to the need for unification being impressed upon the people.

Thus so far from outside pressure being the cause of Japan's present day militarism it may be said that it was due to internal conditions, themselves descendants of the militarism of Japan in the past. When the weapon was forged, however, the temptation to use it became great, especially to those military spirits who were in control of affairs, and the success achieved in the war with China reconciled the people to the cost and burden of armaments. Yet the enthusiasm was felt to be sustained with difficulty, requiring incessant propaganda of military ideas in the schools and among the people generally. With education wholly in the hands of the State, the militarisation of the schools became an easy task. Besides military drill, there was a constant stream of military officers passing from school to school lecturing on the virtues and necessities of militarism. The Japanese officer never discarded his uniform, unlike the British officer, and his decorations are all worn on every occasion to add to his importance. The psychology of clothes is too well known to need consideration, and the children brought under the fascinating glamour of the military uniform could not do otherwise than worship. It is not to be supposed that these military lectures contained much of importance. During the great war they were naturally devoted to that topic, but an estimate of their worth may be obtained from the fact that none of these emissaries of the Japanese War Office had any greater presence than to prophesy that the Allies would be beaten or that the war would be drawn. It was due largely to their efforts that the curious wave of anti-British feeling which ran over the country in 1915 and the following years reached such strength.

In spite of all this the price that has to be paid for militarism, and the burden it imposes, have gradually come to be recognised. Conscription itself has never been popular; attempts to evade it are universal, and those who are called up are the subjects of general pity, very greatly because of the treatment of the recruits. Of late years the military authorities have come to be sensible that their methods did not go to make conscription popular, and the treatment of the recruits has been improved, but the old tradition still lingers among the people. The economic effect of conscription has also been the subject of study, and a professor at one of the Japanese universities, with the aid of a pupil, has lately published a work condemning the system on the ground of its detrimental effect on the progress of the country, seeing that it causes the removal from industrial work of a large number of the smartest portion of the social unit just at the age when the young men are most capable of acquiring skill in their work. The book has been published in England, presumably because it would not have passed the censor in Japan, conscription being one of the holy of holies of the militarists, upon which profane hands must not be laid.

In other directions the agitation against militarism is increasing. The workers dislike it because they regard the expense it entails as being partly responsible for the increasing cost of living. No doubt if Japan were again involved in war, mob psychology would have its way and all doubts as to the wisdom of militarism would be thrown aside. But in this Japan is not peculiar. It is at times of peace, or when militarism fails to justify its existence, that criticism arises. The expedition to Siberia is very unpopular, partly because it is costing Japan a lot of money, and partly because it does not seem to have any object. A promise has been given that Japan will eventually withdraw from Siberia without any annexations, and it is naturally asked what benefits Japan can receive by prolonging the occupation. The resolution passed at a Labour demonstration in London against the Japanese occupation of Siberia has been approved by Japan's largest Labour or-

ganisation, to which it was forwarded, and in the press and on countless platforms the Siberian expedition has been continually condemned. Still the militarists cannot see their way to withdraw, nor can the Government nudge them. This failure also makes against militarism, since it proves its futility. As regards reduction of land armaments, the Diet has already passed a resolution approving it, but the military authorities being responsible only to the Throne, the resolution falls on deaf ears. The only method by which the militarists can be dealt with is the refusal of supplies, a difficult procedure, but still one that is advocated in some quarters.

An advertisement appears in another column relating to the formation of a St. David's Society in Hongkong.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Edward Irvine Wynne-Jones to be District Officer in Southern District of the New Territories.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, District Officer, South, took over from Mr. J. A. Fraser the duties of Second Magistrate at the Police Court on Saturday.

The Master of the Pingcheong reports by wireless to the Harbour Master that the Hainan Head Bank Buoy has been replaced in its correct position.

The Observatory report yesterday mentioned that a typhoon had formed near the Formosa. The red signal was up throughout the day yesterday.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia*, Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R. Commander, leaves here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Woo-sung), Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon, on the 15th inst.

The minutes of the Shanghai Municipal Council, note with regret that the Consular Body is not prepared to consider the re-introduction of corporal punishment under any circumstances.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Dr. Wan Man-kei and re-appointed the Rev. T. W. Pearce, the Rev. A. D. Stewart, the Very Rev. Father P. de Maria, Mr. S. W. Tso, and Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto as members of the Board of Education.

A Chinese news agency says: "Mr. Tung Kung, Minister of Finance, has issued a ministerial order strictly forbidding Government officials to engage in commerce or trade when they are in active Government service. This order puts many influential officials of the Ministry of Finance in an awkward position, because many of them have been engaged in banking business, and this accounts for the mushroom growth of Sino-foreign banks in North China in recent years. Owing to political unrest, some of the Sino-foreign banks are in such financial difficulties that they cannot pay their own employees now!"

At the fifty-third annual general meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, on May 4th, the new president Mr. Francis Samuelson, announced the award of the Bessemer Medal for 1922 to Professor Kotaro Honda, of the University of Sendai, Japan. The professor, he said, had been largely occupied with researches into the magnetic properties of iron and steel. He had established the theory of molecular magnetism based on the measurement of the amount of change of the volume in the steel when magnetised. He also enjoyed a wide reputation as an investigator and teacher of metallurgical sciences. Mr. Tokugawa, Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese embassy, accepted the medal on behalf of Professor Honda, who is in Japan, and expressed his sense of the honour conferred upon the professor and his country.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Government Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Charles Montagu Ede to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council during the Hon. Mr. Pollock's absence from the Colony; also the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang to the Executive Council during Sir Paul Chater's absence.

The appointment of Mr. Ng Hon Tui to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council vice the late Hon. Mr. Lau (the-pak) is also announced in the Gazette.

GERMAN REPARATIONS. FRENCH ATTITUDE MAKES EXTERNAL LOAN IMPOSSIBLE. PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT. THE CHINA CONSORTIUM ATTACKED.

LATEST CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN REPARATIONS. GERMAN DEFAULT PROBABLE. FRENCH OPPOSITION TO BANKERS' PROPOSAL.

London, June 10th.
The decision of the Bankers' Committee, following French opposition to consent to a reduction of the reparations, has created a disturbing situation.
The default of Germany is now regarded as probable, though the Government may continue monthly payments of 50,000,000 gold marks, pending the re-assembly of the Bankers' Committee.
The latter's suggested terms for an external loan are stated to have included the halving of the indemnities, the lenders to have priority in respect of customs etc.; Germany to receive half the loan, and the indemnity to be suspended for three years.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS.
The French prior to an agreement on the foregoing lines, was the cancellation of France's war debts to America and Great Britain. Great Britain to abandon her share of the indemnity on the ground that she benefited by the destruction of Germany's power, and the acquisition of German colonies.

BANKERS' COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS.
The French newspapers state that the Bankers' Committee finally considered, first, a large comprehensive loan, and secondly, the settling of the reparations question, and second, a limited loan.
The first suggestion would necessitate the reduction of the indemnity and the cancellation of inter-allied debts. Consequently the adjournment for three months instead of nine days, is interpreted as giving either France or America the last chance in the direction of accommodation.

BANKERS' WILL NOT ADVISE GERMAN EXTERNAL LOAN.
Paris, June 10th.
The Report of the Committee of Bankers to the Reparation Commission was delivered this afternoon.
It states that whereas Germany's chief creditor does not desire new limitations upon Germany's obligations, it is useless at present to continue the enquiry.

The Committee regrettably came to the conclusion that it could not advise the feasibility of an external loan to Germany, because it ought not to recommend a loan of which it could not confidently anticipate the successful issue on the respective markets.

NORMAL EXCHANGE DEPENDS ON SOLUTION OF REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

Paris, June 10th.
The Committee of Bankers' report, in the course of its conclusions, says the Committee is convinced that if the conditions for Germany's reconstruction are realised, large loans could be floated in the principal world markets. Financial conditions for this have never been more favourable since the war.

The Committee dwells on the immense help to an economic revival of the world it would be if Germany's debt to the allies was gradually convertible into one to private investors. It believes that the assumption of normal exchange, and the negotiations and stabilisation thereof, are impossible unless a reparations solution is found, and proceeds to urge the danger of the collapse of German credit if the situation is not relieved.

FRANCE WILL CONCEDE NOTHING.
The conclusions are signed by all members with the exception of M. Sergent of France, who stated that he is unable to contemplate any diminution of France's rights under the Treaty of Versailles.

FRANCE PREPARED TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

Paris, June 10th.
The majority of newspapers are of the opinion that the report of the Bankers' Committee will only encourage Germany to resist the Treaty of Versailles. They express surprise that the report does not refer to the devastated regions.

The *Echo de Paris* report unjustifiably assumes that Germany is willing to pay if her obligations are reduced.

The newspapers state that as far as the report constitutes a political move against the rights of France, we are entitled to reject it. They declare that the French Government is endeavouring to bring into operation a complete system of reparations, and a system of financial control, stricter than the military control established in 1920.

If the allies will not follow her, France will act independently.

BANKERS' COMMITTEE ADJOURNS FOR THREE MONTHS.

Paris, June 9th.
The Bankers' Committee this afternoon resolved that no decision could be taken, in view of present circumstances, regarding the raising of an international loan to cover Germany's reparations payments. The Committee therefore adjourned for three months, after which they will resume discussion.

NEW ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL REFINERY.

CAN SUPPLY ONE THIRD OF BRITAIN'S OIL REQUIREMENTS.
London, June 10th.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, will open the Anglo-Persian Company's new refinery at Llandarcy, near Swansea, on June 29th.
The refinery works, including the dock area and a model village, cover 350 acres, and cost £3,000,000.

It is estimated that the unloading of a 10,000 ton tanker, carrying crude oil, will take twelve hours. The loading will be possible in twenty hours.

The tank storage provided is 200,000 gallons. The present output of the refinery exceeds 15,000,000 gallons a month and the refinery when fully operating, will be able to supply at least one third of Great Britain's consumption of petrol.

OBITUARY. ELIZABETH PARKINSON.

Colorado Springs, June 10th.
The death is announced, of Elizabeth Parkinson, known in the operatic world as Madame Parkinson.

[Elizabeth Parkinson was born in Kansas City in 1882, and was a daughter of Judge Parkinson. She was a prominent figure in the operatic world and in addition to filling many leading Continental parts, toured Australia and America.]

ADMIRAL SWINTON HOLLAND. FORMER COMMODORE OF HONGKONG.

London, June 10th.
The death has taken place at Chichester of Admiral Swinton Holland.

[Admiral Swinton Holland was for two or three years from 1890, after which he was appointed Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, at the same time being promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1903 and an Admiral in 1907. He entered the Royal Navy as long ago as 1857, when only 13 years of age, and retired in 1908.]

DELAYED TRANSFER OF BURGENLAND. BURGOMASTER OF ROTTERDAM TO ADJUDICATE.

The Hague, June 1st.
The Austrian and Hungarian Governments asked Queen Wilhelmina to appoint an arbitrator to adjudicate on the compensation payable from Hungary to Austria for the delay in the transfer of Burgenland to Austria.

Herr Zimmerman, Burgomaster of Rotterdam, has accepted the nomination.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAIRO. EXCHANGES VISITS WITH KING FAUD.

Cairo, June 9th.
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and King Faud exchanged visits this morning, in pleasant weather. The Prince of Wales was seated in an open motor-car beside Field-Marshal Sir E. Allenby, who wore the uniform of the Welsh Guards. Field-Marshal Allenby was dressed in a grey frock coat.

HEARTY WELCOME BY BRITISH RESIDENTS.

The Prince smilingly acknowledged the hearty cheers of groups of British subjects assembled along the route, which was lined by moderate-sized crowds. Among the police mostly searched as the Prince's motor car appeared in the distance.

The King, ten minutes later, returned the visit in a closed car.

THE PRINCE PLAYS POLO.

Cairo, June 10th.
A large and fashionable gathering assembled at the Gezira Sporting Club this afternoon to witness a polo match, between Seifullah Pasha Yassir's team and the Ninth Lancers.

The Prince of Wales, playing number one for the former, rode hard and hit well. He played an excellent game and scored twice. Seifullah's team won by 5 goals to 2.

Prince Djemil Toussoun, on behalf of King Faud, presented the cups to the winning team.

A SPLENDID Ovation.

The Prince of Wales was tremendously cheered on receiving a handsome gold cup. After the presentation the Prince accompanied by Field-Marshal Allenby, Prince Djemil Toussoun, the Premier and other Ministers, took tea at the club-house, surrounded by an admiring throng.

Altogether it was the very best afternoon that Gezira has ever experienced.

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS' WELCOME.

The British residents in Cairo consider themselves most fortunate in having the opportunity of seeing the popular Prince, and they magnificently welcomed him at their beautiful sporting club. Numerous Europeans enthusiastically participated in the welcome. (From Sir Herbert Russell.)

A MILITARY BOXING TOURNA-MENT.

On Saturday, the Prince of Wales concluded a very busy day by attending a military boxing tournament given in his honour at Kasr-el-Barracks. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Field-Marshal Allenby and high military dignitaries.

A solid phalanx of khaki met the eye as one entered the barrack square and the Prince's arrival was heralded by a great burst of cheering.

THE PRINCE REWARDS THE VISITORS.

The Prince of Wales presented the prizes to the victors, after a short speech, in the course of which he said how pleased he was to visit the troops stationed in Egypt, and how gratified he was with the reception accorded him.

General Congreve led the final three cheers for the Prince, which were given with such enthusiasm that they must have carried far beyond the barrack square.

POPULACE ASTONISHED AT THE PRINCE'S ENERGY.

The Prince's energy astonished the people here, for after a hot and tiring journey from Suez the day before yesterday, he was early astir this morning, and was at Gezira by seven o'clock, trying his polo ponies.

After exchanging visits with the King, he visited the famous bazaar in Moussy.

H.R.H. LEAVES CAIRO.

Cairo, June 11th.
To-day (Sunday), the Prince of Wales went riding in the early morning, and afterwards attended to private affairs.

The King gave a brilliant luncheon in his honour at Abdin Palace, at which a large number of distinguished personages were present, including Ministers. Decorations were worn.

King Faud decorated H.R.H. the Prince of Wales with the collar of the Order of Mohamedali, the highest Egyptian honour, which the Prince of Wales is the first to receive, and which is intended only for Crowned Heads.

His Royal Highness plays tennis at Gezira this afternoon, and dines quietly with Field-Marshal Allenby. He leaves at nine thirty to-night for Port Said and boards the *Remon* immediately on his arrival. The *Remon* departs at seven forty-five on Monday morning. (From Sir Herbert Russell.)

THE BOLSHEVIST REGIME IN RUSSIA. IS ITS END IMMINENT?

London, June 11th.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Paris correspondent states that exiles from Russia are cheerful regarding the prospects of Russia. They anticipate a sudden end of the Bolshevik regime. They declare that news has been received that many Red leaders, who had earned the title of "butchers," are already refuting in China, fearing for their lives when the crash occurs.

WINDSOR TO LONDON MARATHON.

THIRD SUCCESSIVE WIN FOR MILLS.

London, June 10th.

The annual Windsor to London Marathon, in which there were numerous continental competitors, was won for the third successive year by Mills of Leicester, in 2 hrs. 47 mins. 30 sec. Malvicini of Italy took 2 hrs. 51 mins. 34 sec. and Jensen of Denmark 2 hrs. 56 mins. 5 sec. to complete the course.

BRITISH CHAMPION WINS FRENCH TENNIS FINAL.

Paris, June 10th.

In the Tennis Coupe de France final, the British champion, E. M. Baerlein, beat the French champion Worth.

NEW BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT.

Rio Janeiro, June 10th.

The Congress has formally proclaimed the election of Arturo Bernardes to the Presidency of the Republic.

GERMAN TRADE ACTIVITY.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Hamburg, June 10th.

In consequence of growing trade activity, it is proposed to carry out improvements and extensions to the port. The proposed improvements are estimated to cost 128,000,000 marks.

HOME CRICKET.

M.C.C. BEAT SCOTLAND.

London, June 9th.

At Manchester, Kent won on the first innings against Lancashire. For the visitors Collins scored 108 and C. S. Hurst 124, while in Lancashire's first innings, E. Tyldesley registered 166.

Yorkshire won by an innings and 152 runs, Holmes scoring 209 and Oldroyd 138 not out, while Rhodes captured nine wickets for 59.

At Leicester, Surrey beat the home team by six wickets. In the visitors' first innings Hobbs scored 145, while in the losers' second innings Mountbatten made 131 not out.

At Taunton, Somerset beat Derby by 55 runs. For the losers Morton took twelve wickets for 108. Swansea, Northants beat Glamorgan by 103 runs. For the winners Denton scored 130 not out in their second innings, Bates making 117 not out in the losers' second innings.

RUSSELL COMPLETES 1,000 RUNS.

At Lord's the M.C.C. beat Scotland by an innings and 183 runs. For the winners Russell scored 133, being the first batsman this season to complete 1,000 runs, while Titchmarsh scored 139 and Carr 135. In Scotland's first innings Ferguson scored 103 not out.

RUBBER OUTPUT RESTRICTION.

BATAVIA DIRECTOR'S PROPOSALS

WILHELMSTADEN, June 9th.

M. Helfferich, Director of the Straits Scindia Syndicate, Batavia, interviewed, strongly supported the restriction and stabilisation of rubber output through co-operation under Government control. He advocated three separate co-operating pools for Malay, Dutch Indies and Ceylon, as selling organisations, with authority to stop tapping on estates showing the highest cost within the separate spheres, such estate, however, to remain members of the pools and share in the profits. He declared that these proposals would result in a simultaneous decrease in production and average costs.

HOMEWARD-BOUND.

THE PRINCE AT CAIRO.

Suez, June 9th.

The Prince of Wales landed from the *Remon* without ceremony at four this afternoon and boarded the train for Cairo. Five Air Force machines hovered over Hedicho while the Prince descended from the train and shook hands with British officers and the Egyptian Governor of Ismailia assembled there to greet him.

The Prince reached Cairo at nine o'clock. A distinguished gathering welcomed H.R.H. who motored immediately to the Residence. From Sir Herbert Russell, Reuters' special correspondent with Prince's party.

LATEST CABLES. THE SITUATION IN IRELAND. INCENDIARY FIRES DESTROY BUSINESS PREMISES.

London, June 10th.

Four business premises were destroyed by incendiary fires at Belfast to-day.

A DOWNING STREET CONFERENCE.

London, June 10th.

Mr. Griffith conferred with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain to-day, and subsequently conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill at Downing Street, for an hour. The meeting was adjourned to Monday.

HOPES AGAIN RAISED.

London, June 9th.

It is officially stated that substantial progress has been made in the Irish negotiations.

MR. COLLINS RECOMMENDS CAUTION.

Mr. Collins, speaking at Dublin to-night, said that the people of the Free State should not play into the hands of the enemies who had created an artificial situation on the Fermagh/Douglas border. Certain powerful elements in England had agents in the North-East, whose policy was not merely to destroy the Irish Republic or the Irish Free State, but to restore their ascendancy throughout Ireland and to restore the Act of Union. The present was not the time to take on a war with the North-East of Ireland and the British Empire as well. He counselled patience, and urged the people not to allow themselves to be rushed into a wrong policy.

THE "BOLTON CASTLE."

HELD UP WITH MACHINERY TROUBLE.

London, June 9th.

The British steamer *Bolton Castle*, from Shanghai to New York, has arrived at Aden with machinery trouble. She will remain five days.

THE INDIAN MONSOON.

Simla, June 9th.

The monsoon forecast says the rainfall in North-West India is likely to be about normal and will probably exceed the normal in the peninsula, while indications for the rest of India are conflicting.

BIG BRITISH ENGINEERING COMBINE.

London, June 9th.

Capital to the extent of £25,000,000 is represented by the engineering and steel amalgamation of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan with Messrs. Redpath and Brown.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Brigade, June 9th.

H.R.H. the Duke of York has left here without public ceremony.

SHACKLETON'S FUNERAL.

Dr. Huxley in a message from South Georgia sent by wireless via Cerrito says: "Borne over piles of whalebones across little mountain streams the body of Shackleton was laid at rest for ever in the little hillside cemetery of South Georgia on the 5th March. His head faces southward towards the Antarctic he loved so well. Over the resting place is a simple wooden cross that has been erected, bearing wreaths from Mr. Rowett and Lady Shackleton and from the members of the expedition."

Prior to the service, in the Church, which was of the simplest character conducted by the Magistrate, Mr. Binnie, Mrs. Aderg, the only woman in the island, placed a bunch of freshly gathered flowers on the coffin. A hundred whalers were present. The Norwegian sang the Lord's Prayer, and the company uttered the Lord's Prayer. Then the coffin was borne on the stalwart shoulders of six Shetlanders after the service of the hillside to the grave. It was followed by a cortege of islanders and the church bell was solemnly tolling. The graveside where Norwegians again sang the funeral hymn and said the Lord's Prayer.

Magnificent wreaths from the Uruguay Government; a palm from the French Maritime Society and other bodies in Uruguay have been placed on the grave.

Employees of the Nikka Cotton Manufacturing Co., at Shanghai, who had been on strike for a fortnight, resumed work last week. The Japanese management has acceded to some of the strikers' demands, viz. that two foremen are to be dismissed and that the pay of the women workers in the coarse cotton spinning department shall be on a piece-work basis. Two days' pay has been granted to male and female hands who returned to work on Sunday last.

Speaking at a dinner given by the United Services Association in Tientsin, Major-General Sir John Fowler said that the recent crisis had shown that the Volunteers were of the greatest service to the community. There would certainly have been very much greater anxiety if the corps had not played its part in the defence of the Concessions. He thought the defence of the Volunteers went to the very heart of the finest achievements of the nation.

They had gone through two opposing armies and had got back safely, and he was quite sure that the people at Lima had been extremely grateful.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LI YUAN-HUNG ARRIVES IN PEKING.

PEKING, June 11th.

Li Yuan-hung has arrived here.

ATTACK ON CHINESE CONSORTIUM.

STRANGLE-HOLD ON CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

London, June 10th.

A direct attack on the Chinese Consortium was made at a meeting of the British Bank for Foreign Trade in London. Mr. C. B. Crisp, the Chairman, declaring that the consortium's stranglehold over the Chinese Government was responsible for the present default on the Marconi and Vickers loans, and also precluded the British manufacturer from favourably competing with foreign manufacturers. He accused the consortium dictatorship of blocking the Chinese Government's way to further finance, and criticised the consortium's disapproval of the Chinese offer to give security for loans on the Salt Gabelle.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DR. SZE UPHOLDS SIR R. BORDEN'S ATTITUDE.

Ottawa, June 10th.

Dr. Sze, the Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been discussing the acute problem of Oriental immigration to British Columbia, was entertained at dinner at the House of Commons. The guests included the Premier, members of the Cabinet, diplomats, and members of Parliament.

Dr. Sze paid a tribute to the attitude upheld by Sir Robert Borden at the Washington Conference, which he described as broad-minded and most helpful. He declared that Chinese leaders did not desire to encourage the immigration of labourers, as with the expansion of railways, consequent on the development of mining and manufacturing, full employment would be provided at home. In the meanwhile he valued the friendship and goodwill of his friends abroad too highly to risk losing it by permitting a few thousand labourers to immigrate from China, if discord was to result.

Dr. Sze subsequently lunched with Sir Robert Borden, and was entertained at dinner by the Governor-General at Government House.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

INTERPELLATIONS BY THE DEPUTY FOR COCHINE-CHINA.

Paris, June 10th.

M. Outrey, the deputy for Cochine-China, has announced his intention of interpellating the Government as regards the delay, firstly, in submitting the ratification of parliament in conformity with the vote of the two chambers, the agreements and conventions necessary to safeguard the material and moral interests of France in the Far East, which have been gravely compromised by the cessation of the operations of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, secondly, introducing in the chamber a bill for submitting to parliament a new convention with the Banque L'Indo-Chine which have been introduced since January, 1920.

The Senate has appointed a Commission charged to examine the demand for the authorisation of proceedings against Senator Perchot, as regards the Banque Industrielle.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

SUGGESTED CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRANCES.

Paris, June 10th.

In connection with the proposed reconstitution of the Banque Industrielle, it is suggested that the capital be 10,000,000 francs, of which one quarter will be at first subscribed. The principal credit banks completely support the creation of this capital.

ADMIRAL KATO NOW PREMIER.

Tokyo, June 11th.

Admiral Kato has accepted the Premiership.

HUNGARO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

BUDAPEST, June 10th.

A Hungaro-Japanese Society is being founded for the promotion of friendship between the two nations.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "N. J. CLUB"

A
NOVEL
BOTTLE



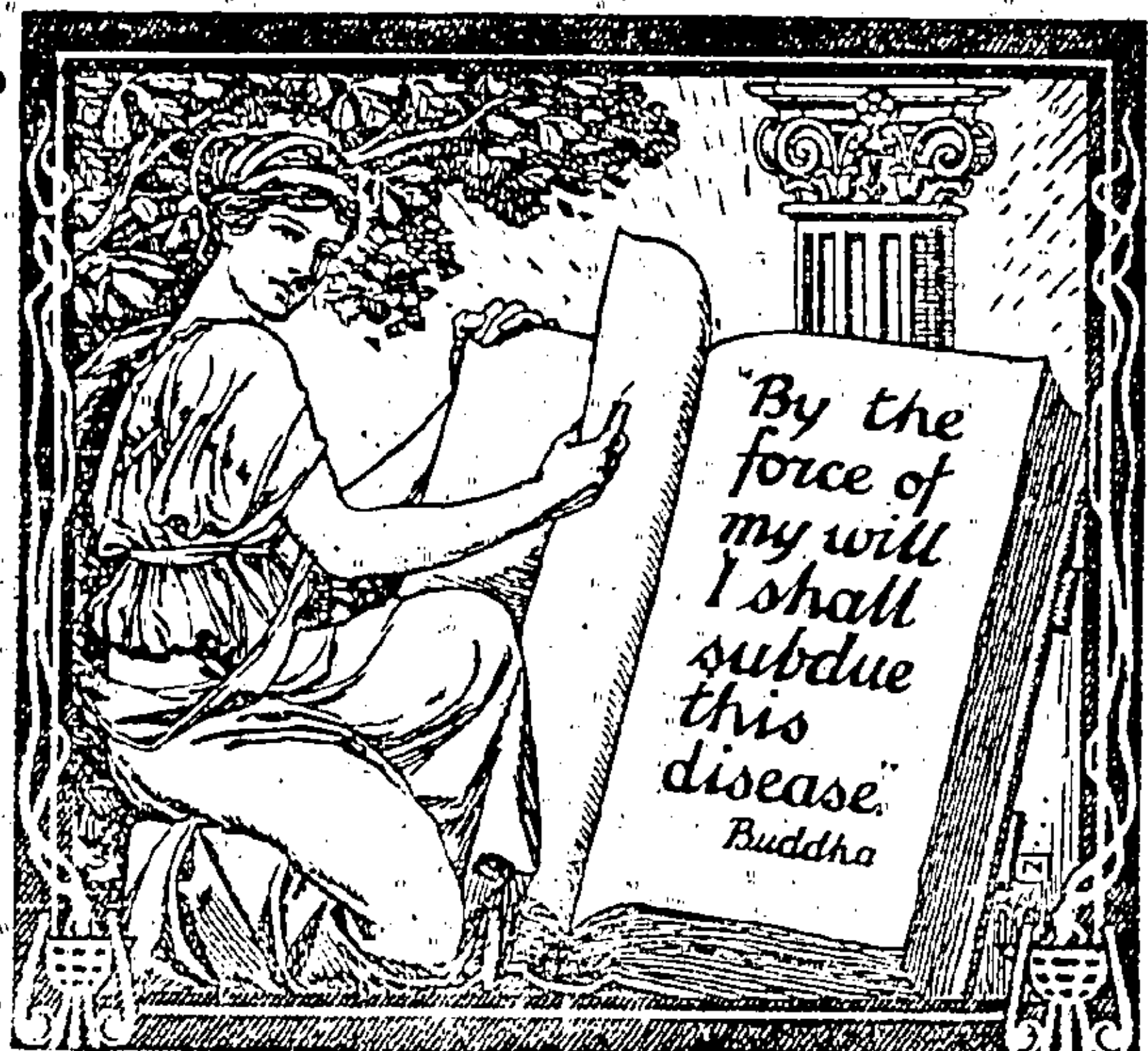
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But in nerve weakness, unfortunately the will-power itself is enfeebled: the patient is too limp and listless to make the necessary effort of volition; and it is here that Sanatogen comes to his aid.

"For Sanatogen," writes a physician in the *Medical Press and Circular*, "acts as a powerful nerve tonic, supplying stimulus to the higher centres of the brain and spinal cord, and exciting the will-power to vigorous action."

As another physician (Dr. Claude Wheeler) puts it: "Even the mental faculties share in the revivifying influence of Sanatogen, and there is rapid restoration of the ability to plan and execute."

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DRAMA AT AN AUCTION.

Philatelists have had a field day—or rather several field days recently. The purchase at the Hotel Drouet, Paris, of a one cent British Guiana 1856 stamp for the amazing sum of 300,000 francs—a sum which, with commissions and taxes, should really be reckoned as 350,000 francs—was, of course, the most notable event, but other rare stamps also fetched prices that were much higher than had been anticipated. Several million francs came into the coffers of the French Government.

The stamps belonged to the famous Ferrari collection. M. Ferrari de la Renotiere, the son of the Duchesse de Galliera, was a curious character. He refused the fortune of his father on what were represented to be highly moral grounds. But he was not by any means a poor man. He acquired one of the largest and most valuable collections in the world. When he died it was found that he had bequeathed these treasures to the Berlin museum. The State placed them under sequestration. It is said that an offer of fifteen million francs was recently refused.

The British Guiana stamp is believed to be unique. M. Ferrari himself paid very little in 1878, when it was sold in London. There has been a search for other specimens, and more than once forgeries have been perpetrated. But so far as is known the Ferrari stamp is the only one of its kind that exists.

It was bought by Mr. H. Griebert of London.

The competition was fierce, and the scene in the Hotel Drouet was exceedingly dramatic. When the stamp was put up for auction a sudden silence fell on the assembly. All the best known collectors were gathered together in this room behind the boulevards. At first the bidding was low. So important was the occasion, so precious the tiny object whose destination was being decided, that the Prefect of Police M. Leullier, was present in person. When, during the course of the contest, he came in, he was recognised and there was a moment's pause. Then the bidders settled down in good earnest. M. Drouet, a well-known French collector, and a Swiss merchant were the principal antagonists of Mr. Griebert. The amount went up from 50,000 to 60,000 and then to 70,000. Tens of thousands of francs were added at each bid. At 100,000 francs the race was between three competitors. When 200,000 was reached it became a duel. The price went up by 5,000 francs at a time. It gradually worked up to 295,000. Then another thousand was offered. M. Drouet began to see that his opponent was not to be shaken off. He reflected before he made his final bid. Without hesitation Mr. Griebert shot up to round figures. Everybody turned towards the Frenchman. A hundred people stood up on the benches. There was an expectant silence. The hammer was raised in the air. The Frenchman waved his hand in sign of submission, and the hammer fell. Instantly there was a round of applause such as has never been heard in that little room. There are times when the dry dialogue of figures can be more dramatic than any play.

The stamp itself, under its protecting cover of transparent paper is not in perfect condition. It certainly does not appear to be very impressive except for the philatelist. It is little octagonal thing of the colour of muddy wine on which one can vaguely make out the prow of a ship. The stamp has been obliterated by the sorter so that nominally it is not even worth one cent! Nevertheless, it is the most precious stamp in the world. (S. H. in the *Observer*.)

TITLE, HOME OR CASH.

A VIENNESE COMEDY.

One day in January of last year the following notice appeared in the advertisement columns of a Vienna paper:—

"Lady of independent position, not new rich of war-profiteer, wishes to make the acquaintance of a society gentleman."

The advertisement led to a meeting between Frau Rosa Rosenbaum, a wealthy widow, and the Marquis Edward Maffei, an old gentleman of 63, with a family tree six pages long, who had once held an estate and a commission in a cavalry regiment, but since the war had fallen on evil times. In return for Frau Rosenbaum's promise to pay him over 30,000 kronen (then about £23), he agreed to make the lady the Marchioness Maffei. They were duly married and the Marquis received 30,000 kronen, but that was apparently as far as the matter got, for on April 26th of this year the Marquis appeared before the magistrates to claim the balance of his marriage money.

The proceedings aroused a good deal of amusement in court. To start with, the magistrate remarked that 40,000 kronen (now about 244) was a rather small amount to go to law about. The marquis's counsel in reply declared that his client would willingly forgo the whole 30,000 if he could only get a divorce. The magistrate then suggested to the lady that it was rather shabby to haggle over 40,000 kronen when she had got her title, which was what she wanted. "Thanks," replied the lady, "the marquis can stick to his title. I should like to say that what I really wanted was somewhere to live. You know that it is impossible to get a flat in Vienna. The marquis had one." (Loud and sympathetic laughter in court.) She admitted, however, that the title had had something to do with it.

The magistrate remarked that a title like that was cheap at the price. Here counsel for the plaintiff pointed out that for that sum the marquis had not merely conferred his title, but had even accompanied the lady into society and had for that purpose shaved off his beard and worn a monocle. Altogether Frau Rosa has got a lot for her money.

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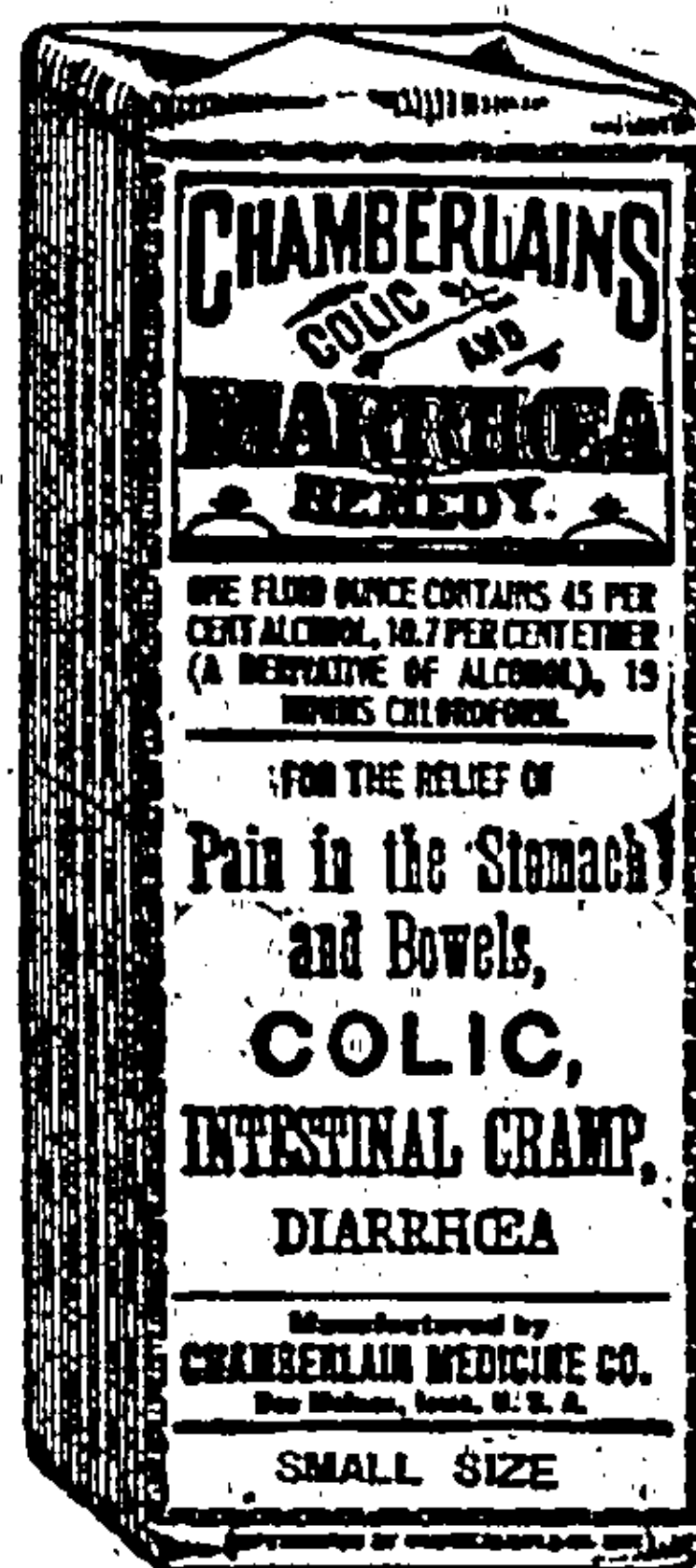
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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

DAILY PRESS, January to June,

1921. With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

GAMES FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

The Rev. B. R. Bourdier, vicar of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead, Garden Suburb, writing to his parishioners as to how Sunday afternoons should be spent, says: "Let's have done with cant and hypocrisy. Why not, for those who have paid their vows to God, and probably intend doing so again at evensong, some health-giving open-air games? I will endeavour to arrange this, whereby all who are so inclined can come together for a game of cricket, tennis, or rounders. Everything to finish by tea-time. Only those who have been to Divine service or intend to go later, will be expected to participate."

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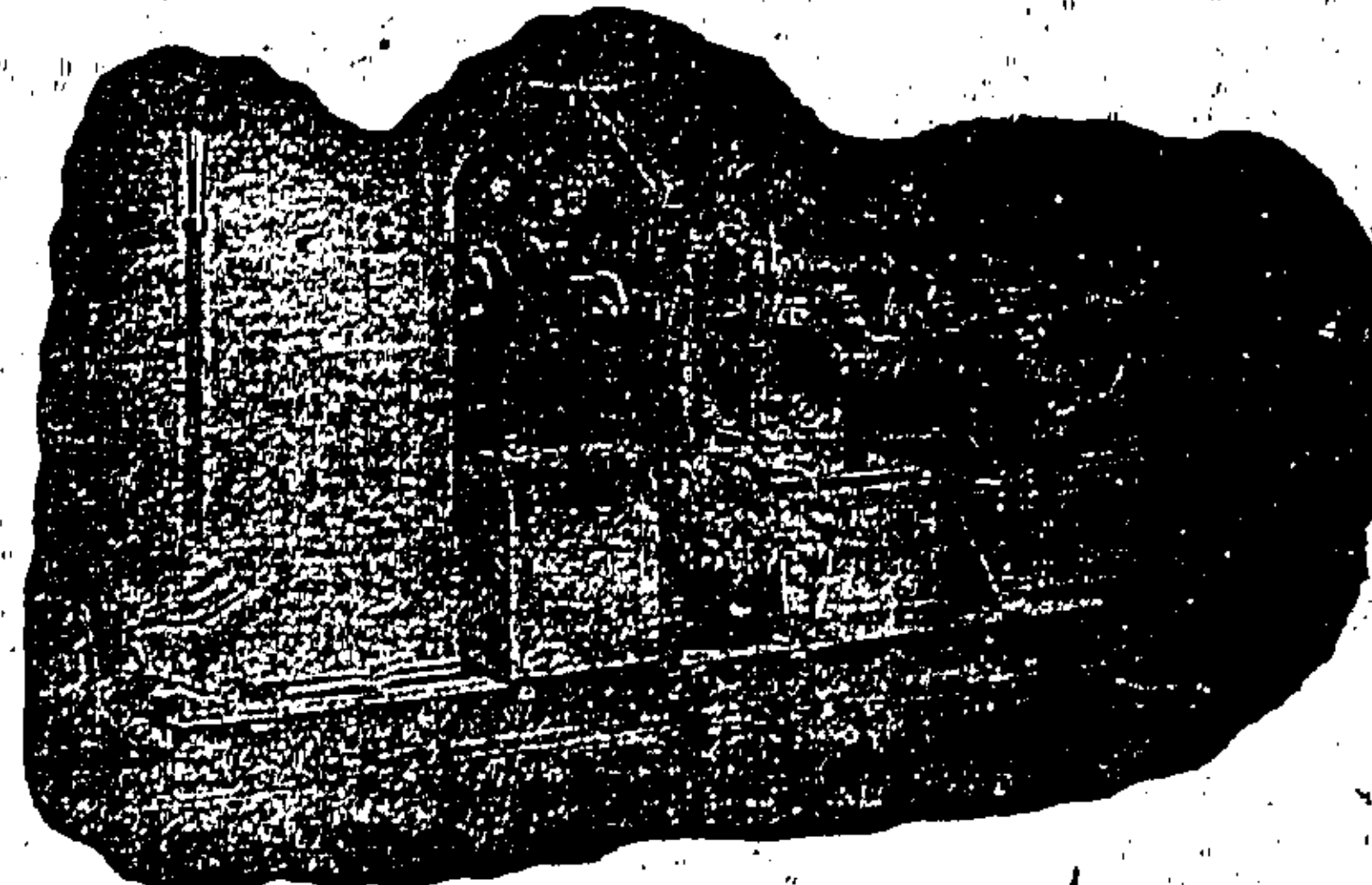
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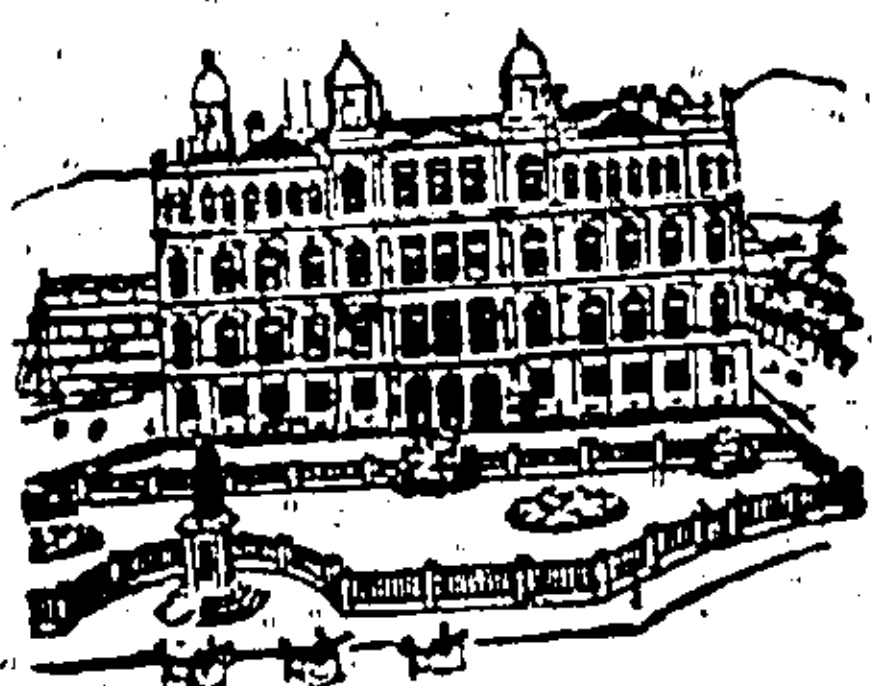
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

ST. ANDREWS' EN FETE.

EARL HAIG AND SIR J. M. BARRIE INSTALLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, May 3rd.
Few places lend themselves more readily to the picturesque than St. Andrews, and the University ceremonies that are taking place this week do not lack a worthy setting. It is not often that the installation of a new Chancellor coincides with that of a new Rector, and apart from that aspect, the personalities of the actors are in themselves sufficient to make the occasion of outstanding interest.

Scotland's most venerable city of learning is to do honour to Scotland's greatest living soldier, Scotland's greatest living sailor, and Scotland's greatest living author. Earl Haig is to be living author, Admiral Wemyss created Chancellor, and Sir J. M. Barrie installed as Lord Rector. And there are to be many dinners and dances, fetes and functions, speeches and processions. But not a word about golf is found in the programme. Surely one of the greatest sporting events in the history of St. Andrews would have been a foursome between Earl Haig and Lord Wemyss on the one side, and Sir James Barrie and Lord Kirkcaldy on the other—the Army and Navy versus Letters and Golf. History. And could handicap the game. He admits he cannot give the Field-Marshal a stroke a hole. We do not know the club marks of Wemyss or Barrie, but one comes from Fortrose and the other from Fife, so both should "bet a' na' reel like."

Some fifty odd years ago Earl Haig came as a schoolboy to Clifton Bank, St. Andrews, where he learned the glory of the links by the Eden. Atalanta, Khartum, South Africa, and Flanders were his battlefields. Back again he came to St. Andrews to play himself in as Captain of the Royal and Ancient, and this week he returns to become Chancellor of its Colleges. Admiral Wemyss Wemyss accompanies Lord Haig. Born at Wemyss Castle in the "Kingdom," he has a long story of 45 years' service with the Fleet. But the University has not confined its honours to soldier and sailor. The stage takes its complement in Degrees for Sir Squire Bancroft and Ellen Terry; medicine is represented by Sir Douglas Shields; art by Sir James Guthrie; Scholarship by Charles Whibley; letters by Sir Sidney Colvin, John Galsworthy, and Thomas Hardy, E. V. Lucas, and Sir William Robertson Nicol.

On the top of all there is the installation of Sir James Barrie as Lord Rector. In the opinion of St. Andrews men, Sir James made one mistake about his elevation: he should have come to the College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard instead of going to Edinburgh for his Arts Degree. In that case he would have written the book we all desire about the "grey city by the sea." In these next few days Barrie will see much of the glitter and pomp of the University; but if he would know St. Andrews, he should seek the pier when the world sleeps, and watch the morning towers from the Edenmouth; and perhaps he may steal away from one of the big dinners and look in at that greatest of all students' functions—a game of golf.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE R. AND A.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to signify his acceptance of the office of Captain of the Royal and Ancient Club for the ensuing year." This interesting announcement was made at the business meeting of the R. and A. at St. Andrews. The invitation was placed before the Prince a year ago, but he was then occupied with arrangements for his Eastern tour. A definite promise was made that he would accept the office later, and the intimation has come earlier than was expected. It is probable that His Royal Highness will play himself into office at the autumn meeting in September. Twice before Royalty has accepted the captaincy—King Edward, when Prince of Wales, in 1883, and Prince Leopold in 1876. King Edward when Prince of Wales did not come North to drive himself into office, though he added his silver ball to the club, the ceremony being performed by proxy. But this year the Prince of Wales will discharge the full duties of the office, and is well equipped to face the ordeal of the traditional drive off.

The meeting passed a resolution authorising the Rules of Golf Committee, if it considered it expedient, to co-opt representatives from all or any of the British Dominions. It was reported that the subscriptions towards the team for America were coming in slowly, and an appeal was made to clubs and members for better support. Scratch scores, it was stated, had now been fixed for some 600 or 700 clubs in Britain.

REVIVAL OF GOLF INTERNATIONAL.

The official announcement of the Championship Committee that the International Match between England and Scotland will be revived this year at Prestwick is received with pleasure and regret—pleasure because it marks the restoration of an event which, though it was allowed to die for no particular reason, was generally regretted when it had gone; and regret because it implies that the American representation is, in numbers at any rate, not to be on the scale of that at Hoylake. Jesse Guilford, the American Champion, is to be here, and some others of lesser reputation, there is, however, apparently not to be the organised attack on our Championship that there was a year ago. But the resumption of the Scotland versus England International will be very popular. Almost a new generation of golfers has arisen since the last match was played in 1912, and of the 20 men who took part in that Westward Ho! encounter, barely half-a-dozen could claim a place

to day. A fresh interest will therefore be imported into the event. Veterans like John Ball, Harold Hinton, and Robert Maxwell, men who played in almost every event since its institution, will hardly find a place in the teams of this year. Gordon Lockhart and Abe Mitchell have gone over to professionalism. Norman Hunter fell in the Great War. Others have faded out of the picture. But there is a great wealth of talent on which both countries can draw.

SMILING HORNE.

Sir Robert Horne is the man of the moment. Not for many a long day has there been such an outbreak of cartoons, or caricatures of any one in public life. Every paper, daily or weekly, morning or evening, has published some sort of reproduction of his features. His name, too, has been a godsend for the captions below the pictures, and also to such people as can jest on so grave a subject as the Budget of the year 1922. Thus we have "The Horn of Plenty," "Hail, Smiling Horne," and the "Horns of a Dilemma." The smile is often used by artists, but it is just this smile that brings the majority of them to grief. Very few have managed to touch it off. Their reproduction is not recognised by those who knew him at the Glasgow University Union, or the legal Parliament House of Edinburgh, or when he was canvassing the Hillhead Division for votes. Indeed, only a small fraction of the cartoonists have even approached a shadow of a likeness. Horne has a clean-shaven face, and it might be thought that it could be easily drawn; but it isn't. You remember that one Parliamentary cartoonist complained that Morley had no features, only a red necktie. The like may be said of Horne. And then in Horne's case there is the complication of his really good and taking smile.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE FURNISHINGS.

It is estimated that the six days' sale of furnishings of Taymouth Castle has realised about £24,000. There was keen competition for most of the lots, and as a rule good prices were obtained.

AYRSHIRE EARL AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.

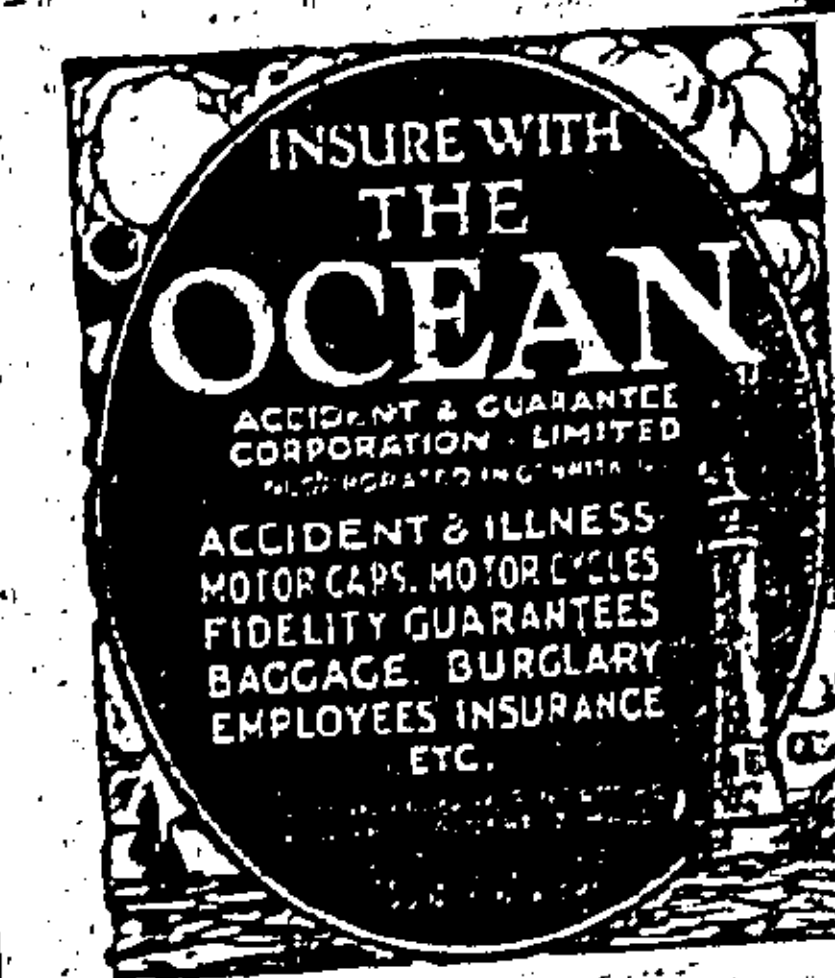
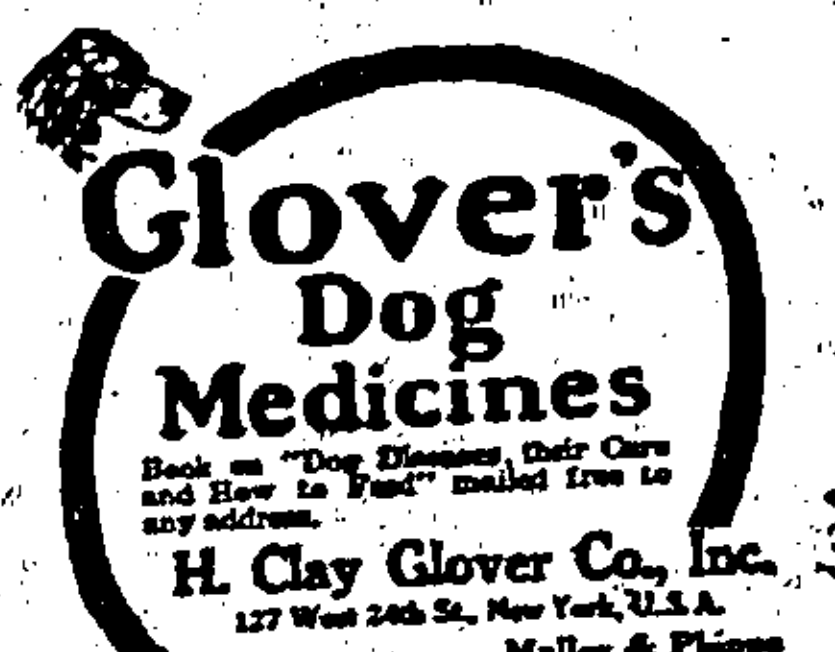
An action has been called before Lord Blackburn in the Court of Session, at the instance of the Right Hon. Beatrice Susan, Countess of Eglinton and Winton, residing at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, against her husband, the Right Hon. Archibald Seton, Earl of Eglinton and Winton. The calling list does not disclose the nature of the action.

The Countess is a "sister" of the Earl of Stair. She was married to the Earl of Eglinton in 1908, and there are two sons and two daughters of the marriage. The Earl of Eglinton succeeded his father in 1918. He served throughout the European War as a signalling officer.

BURNS' GREAT GRANDSON.

An appeal for assistance has been made on behalf of Robert Burns' great-grandson, Mr. Robert Burns Hutchinson, his wife, and two younger children. For some years he was an accountant in British Columbia, but is now in distress owing to loss of his employment. A Relief Committee has been formed of which Sir William Noble, engineer-in-chief to the G.P.O., is Chairman, and the patrons of the appeal include Lord Rosebery, Lord Shaw, and Sir George Younger, Bart.

At St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, Johnstone, on 27th April, by Rev. D. Morris, assisted by Rev. J. Sheehan, John Sannachan, J.P., C.C., Howman, son of Mrs. Sannachan and the late Thomas Sannachan, to Alice Bonfield, youngest daughter of the late James R. Mudie, A.M.I.C.E., late P.W.D., Hongkong. At the Station Hotel, Stirling, on 20th April, by the Rev. James Menzies, Bridge of Teith U.F. Church, Doune, assisted by Rev. A. Miller, West Church, Stirling, David Palmer, engineer, late of Shanghai, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, stevedore, Roseburn, Grangemouth, to Jean Dickson, daughter of the late Donald M'Farlane and Mrs. M'Farlane, of Westwood Farm, Stirling.



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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Ship	Day	Date	Time
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday	13th June	Noon
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSHANG"	Wednesday	14th June	11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Wednesday	14th June	10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday	14th June	Noon
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday	16th June	9 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday	17th June	Noon
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday	17th June	Noon
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"TAKSANG"	Saturday	17th June	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"DHOYSANG"	Tuesday	20th June	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday	20th June	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at dolow when indentment offers.

BURNED LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers carrying excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on sailing tickets of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau, and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from Tientsin to Hongkong and Canton, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo. A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 17th June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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Ship	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENNEE"	17th June	
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	1st July	
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th July	

HOMEWARDS.

Ship	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th June, GENOA, LONDON, HULL, BOTTENDAM & HAMBURG.	
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	4th July, GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Managing Director: Mr. MATSUDA ABE.
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And under the Company's Management

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Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
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S.S. "ALCINOUS"	via Suez Canal	15th June
S.S. "MURPHY"	via Suez Canal	15th July
S.S. "KEELUNG"	via Suez Canal	15th July
S.S. "OYCILOS"	via Suez Canal	25th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CHAMBERD"	15,000	On or about 2nd June.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000	On or about 7th July.
MARSEILLES, via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ & PORT SAID	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 27th June.
	"ARMAND BEHIC"	11,000	On or about 11th July.
	"CHAMBERD"	15,000	On or about 25th July.

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HAIPHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday	16th June at 1 p.m.

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"SIGILIA"	6,700	13th June, noon	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,400	8th July	do
"SOUTHERN"	7,000	19th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do
"SARDINIA"	6,680	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,028	30th Aug.	do
"NOVARA"	8,850	13th Sept.	do
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALVAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	do
"DUNGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	do
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do

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"ARAFURA"	5,000	6th July	(Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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"KARMALA"	9,000	18th June	Shanghai & Japan
"ANUS"	4,624	18th June	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUTHERN"	7,000	1st July	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 13th June, noon.
NINGPO & TIENTSIN	"CHIBLI"	On 13th June, noon.
HAIPHONG	"CHINKIANG"	On 15th June, 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCROW"	On 15th June, 10 a.m.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 15th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SENKANG"	On 17th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 18th June, D.L.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Far East and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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SIBERIA MARU	22,000	July 5th.
TENYO MARU	...	July 19th.
KOREA MARU	...	July 30th.
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